

Another unrecognized child, was a boy about a year and a half old, wearing a green coat and black bands around his neck.

Mrs. Colby, of Montpelier, left four children to mourn the loss of a mother.

Mrs. Nichols and her seven children, residents of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Towle, of West Point, not seen after the fire.

S. W. D. Cook, of Cincinnati, was on board with his wife, daughter and grandson. He saved the latter. The wife, on becoming aware of the horrible condition of the boat, told him to save himself, that he could not save her and try would be disastrous to the lives of both. Water, she remarked, was safer than fire, and he better choose the former. He jumped overboard as directed, but still endeavored to save her, but without success. His daughter also sunk, and he saw no more of them. The grandson, a little boy about 7 years of age, being able to swim a little, was saved.

A gentleman belonging to Newark, we are told, managed to save his wife and nine children. He was an expert swimmer, and rushed them to the shore as fast as they jumped overboard. When he finished his task he became exhausted and had to be conveyed to his home. He left the scene of disaster apparently perfectly senseless.

During the evening the Albany trains of the Hudson river rail road brought all the Henry Clay's passengers to the City, who were alive. The following are the names, as far as we could ascertain them, of those who were saved from the wreck, and who are stopping at the principal hotels in this city:

Astor House.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyck, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Woodward, John C. Carpenter, all of Philadelphia.

Merchants' Hotel.—James Craig, W. H. Shelburne, G. M. Grier, Romaine and 2 children, Brooklyn; Miss Austin, and sister, the latter lost, do.

Pacific Hotel.—James Brewster, two daughters.

Patton's Hotel.—Anna M. Wilson, A. Foreman, N. Foreman, J. G. Martin, of Norfolk, Va.; Miss M. Wilson, was slightly injured.

Lovjoy's Hotel.—J. E. Harris, W. R. Williams, of Bellows Falls.

American Hotel.—Capt. S. Dean, lady and daughter, Pittsburg, Pa.; Captain C. W. Eichelor, lady and servant, do, do; G. W. Manning, do, do; P. A. Spring, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Levy House.—E. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph Pierce, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. A. Irving, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Farrow, Montreal, Canada; James Henry, Baltimore, Md.; John W. Whiting and lady, New-Orleans; John Steele, Albany.

[Mr. Steele is an aged man, and came within an ace of losing his life. He was in the water nearly half an hour, and when rescued was nearly exhausted.]

Howard Hotel.—J. L. Thompson, child and servant, Lancaster, Pa.; T. Y. Mills, Columbus, Ohio. [Mr. Mills was instrumental in saving 20 lives.]

The crews of several sloops, in the vicinity of the Henry Clay, came on shore and rifled the trunks that were saved, and even robbed the bodies of all the valuables that were about them.

The last scenes of the day were singularly impressive and solemn. The night was remarkably clear, the full moon dimly lighting up the river and the hills; on one side of a gloomy arch over the rail road was the wreck, the bow still slowly burning; half revealed in its lurid light lay the bodies of two men; above the arch a group of some twenty persons were busy with newly discovered corpses, trying to identify them, and decently composing the stiffening limbs of the dead.

The captain and engineer will doubtless be arrested, and made to answer for their recklessness.

The boat was worth \$50,000, and was only insured for \$5,000. She was owned by Wm. Radford and Capt. Colver.

The following further and later accounts we find in the telegraphic columns of the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

New-York, July 29.—A meeting of the surviving passengers of the steamer Henry Clay was held this morning at the Astor House. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the officers of both boats, and a committee of investigation was appointed, instructed to draw up a full and accurate account of events preceding the disaster. The fact of the Henry Clay and Armenia having been racing for several hours was asserted and fully proved, and that the furnaces had been filled with tar and pitch, which led to the conflagration of the boat. It was also asserted that the boat had been on fire before under similar circumstances.

Up to noon to-day, 59 bodies are reported to have been recovered from the wreck, making so far a loss of nearly 70 lives.

G. P. M.—A gentleman who was a passenger on board the Henry Clay expresses the opinion that not less than one hundred lives have been lost. He says that at least one hundred were sitting at the dinner table when the alarm was given, and thinks that from the rapidity with which the fire spread, and from the fact that all the doors opened inwardly, nearly all must have perished. There were at least three hundred on board; and he himself knew twenty-two Philadelphians on board, of whom he has not seen two since.

The sister of Hawthorne, the novelist, was among the drowned. She was a very accomplished woman, and an invalid returning from the springs.

Downing, the agriculturalist, was on his way to Newport.

The coroner's inquest is still progressing. Since morning, Professor Bailey, of West Point, and John T. Thompson, of Lancaster, have been examined.

Fifty-two bodies have been so far recovered from the wreck of the Clay, and many more are known to have been lost. The greatest indignation is felt against the officers of the boat.

A gentleman who had just arrived from the scene of the disaster, says there are now fifty dead bodies lying along the shore, most of them being females.

SOME CORNFIELD.—A Michigan paper, in speaking of a farmer in that state, says that one of his cultivated lots is a cornfield six miles square.

By the Last Mails.

From Washington.

Congress.

The U. S. Senate, on Thursday, 5th inst., took up the President's message, which was received on Tuesday, in compliance with a resolution of the 23d ult., requesting information in regard to the fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America—transmitting a report from the Acting Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, resumed and continued his speech on the subject. He explained the importance of the interests engaged in the fisheries, and was in favor of protecting them, and reiterated his opinion that the interpretation put upon the treaty by the American government was right, and should be sustained at all hazards, inasmuch as the conduct of England in this matter could never be submitted to without dishonor and disgrace.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed for a week.

The Senate next resumed the discussion on the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

The House of Representatives took up again the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary to regulate fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and for other purposes.

The Hon. James K. McManahan, of Pennsylvania, then explained its provisions, and stated that the subject was one of great importance, and demanded the earliest attention of Congress. Pending, however, the discussion the morning hour expired, and on motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853, and for other purposes.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$18,000 for the salary and outfit of the Commissioner to China.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. Feleh, of Michigan, reported adversely upon the land distribution bill and the homestead bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie.

Mr. Seward, of New York, submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for information as to whether the Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands has not proposed to transfer the sovereignty of those Islands to the United States.

Mr. Houston of Texas submitted a resolution to appoint a select committee of five to inquire into any fraud, bribery, or abuses that may have occurred in the prosecutions of claims, &c., before Congress or the Department, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Houston, Borland, Brooke, Merriweather and Underwood were appointed as the committee.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was again engaged during the morning hour in the consideration of the bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Telegraphic Summary.

Liverpool letters at New York, per the Niagara, report the sales of Cotton on Friday, the 23d ult., at 20,000 bales, at full prices. Good staple Cotton is very scarce. Middling Uplands are quoted at 54 a 54. The favorable reports of the growing crops have had no effect upon the market.

The entire Democratic ticket has been successful in Missouri. Col. Benton is elected to Congress from the St. Louis district.

The returns from North Carolina show a favorable result for the Whig ticket for Governor and Congressmen.

LOVA.—Both the Democratic candidates for Congress have been elected.

ARKANSAS.—Conway, the regular Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of Arkansas.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Bennett's Land and Homesteads bill were reported against by the committee on public lands.

The Cholera was on the increase at Rochester, 24 new cases and 19 deaths occurred on Thursday. It had broken out at Chambersburg, Pa.

By an arrival at Boston, from Port au Prince, the Yellow fever is reported to be very fatal there.

Accounts from Cape Haytien to the 22d ult., state that an epidemic resembling the Plague had made its appearance on the island, and proving very destructive to life.

An arrival from Havana, at New Orleans, represents that there had been several arrests in Cuba in consequence of the spread of seditious papers.

The reported massacre of Capt. Marcy is pronounced to be a hoax.

New Cotton.

A telegraphic communication yesterday informed us of the receipt of the first bale of cotton at New Orleans on Monday.—The first bale last season was received there on the 25th July. The Savannah News says:

"Many persons have supposed that the date of the first bloom and also the date of the receipt of the first bale of new cotton correctly indicate the probable yield of the crop, that is, that early blooms and receipts indicate short crops. Correctly kept tables of these facts, however, prove that they furnish no reliable data for such estimates. In 1845, the first bloom noticed was on the 30th May, and the first bale received was on the 30th July. In that year the crop was 2,075,000 bales. Three years after, or in 1848, the first bloom was noticed on the 1st of June.—The first bale received that year was on the 9th of August, and the crop was 2,728,500 bales. In 1849, the very next year, the first bale of cotton was received on the 7th August, two days earlier than in 1848, and yet the crop only reached 2,095,000 bales. It will thus be seen that the arrival of the first bale is no index to the crop. Some years when the receipts are early, the crop was short, and when later the crop was large, so that these furnish no reliable data upon which to estimate the extent of the crop in any year."

—CAPT. MARCY AND HIS COMMAND.—"As we expected," says the Washington National Intelligencer, of Tuesday morning, "a painful rumor which reached us several days ago, of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command in the Western Wilderness, turns out to have been a fabrication. So we are informed in a telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, based on the authority of an Extra from the office of the Whig, published at Little Rock, Arkansas. This Extra mentions the arrival of an express at Fort Smith on the 25th ultimo, from Fort Arbuckle, bringing the welcome news that Capt. Marcy and his party were all alive, and falsifying the former report. It is added that this intelligence may be relied upon."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from a friend that Mr. Wm. O. Folk, the agent and acting postmaster at Pomaria, was killed on the Greenville Railroad on Thursday morning. Mr. Folk was going up the road on business, when some of the freight cars of the train became detached, and ran down the road towards Pomaria. He got off the train and proceeded on foot up the road, expecting the train to stop when it should overtake him. When it approached, the engineer slackened his speed, and in attempting to get on the car, whilst it was in motion, he was precipitated on the track, and instantly killed. He was a most amiable and excellent young man, in the bloom of youth, and the company, by this sad accident, have lost the services of a most efficient officer. South Carolinian.

BENTON ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Baltimore, August 5th.—Advices received from St. Louis, state that Thomas H. Benton has obtained a majority, over his opponents Samuel Caruthers, and Lewis V. Bogy, Anti-Benton Democrat.

GOING IT STRONG.—In March last, three men in the city of Springfield, Illinois, agreed to drink themselves to death. The Register, of that place, says the first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the contract, and kept sober two or three days afterwards; but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true.

TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL.—We find the following in the N. Y. Evening Post:

"A black man who was going about the city last week, collecting money to redeem one of his family from slavery, said to a lady who listened very kindly to his suit: 'Were you not brought up at the South, miss?' because I do not find the northern ladies speaking so kindly and gently to people of my color as the ladies do who are brought up among them at the South, and as you now do."

A SURETY.—During a presidential canvass, coupled as it is to a great extent with elections for Congress, Governor, &c., the unfortunate editors in this State, who do not feel much interest in the matter, and who are debarred from entering personally into the contest from the sheer want of opposition, are literally bored to death.—Every exchange paper, with the exception of a few news journals, are crammed with stuff either glorifying their own favorite, or denouncing his opponent. A person might sit a bushel of these political sheets, and not find ten grains of sound argument or reasoning on either side. The most valuable paper is the one which can abuse a political opponent with the greatest gusto, and the ablest articles are those which tend to blacken and defame his private as well as political character. This party journalism is current to a great extent in the present campaign, and we will be glad when it is over. There are certain of our exchanges, at other times read with pleasure and profit, which we now do not take from their envelopes, knowing full well that they will furnish us with little matter of interest to our readers.—Were our subscribers to spend a day looking over our exchanges, they would wonder how the editors of this State can make up a paper at all. It will have to be endured, however, for ninety days longer—until the people make their choice. We can look on this party struggle with composure, and were advice not such a cheap and worthless commodity, we might prefer some of it to the politicians abroad and at home. As it is, we decline the unwelcome task, leaving the decision where it should be left—with the freeman of the country.—Carolinian.

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, '52.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A lad about 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

To the Hon. J. A. Woodward and Hon. J. L. Orr are we indebted for Congressional favors.

Melancholy Circumstances.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Martha Cunningham, widow of the late Robert Cunningham, Esq., of Liberty Hill, came to her death on Monday morning last, under the following circumstances: It appears that on Sunday night, Mrs. Cunningham, apparently as well as usual, gave directions that a certain negro man should wait upon her in the morning, for the purpose of receiving instructions relative to his work. That Mrs. C. retired as usual, and on Monday morning when the negro called, she was sent for, but was not in her chamber. Search was made immediately for her, and painfully to relate, she was found suspended to a limb of a Peach tree in the garden quite dead. Whether the awful act was committed by herself or others, we do not know. Two negro women to whom some suspicion is attached have been placed in jail here for examination.

Dr. Wylie's Beet.

The Doctor sent us a beet the other day which weighs eight pounds. Now this is the largest we have ever seen, but, still Doctor, you must try again, for on friend of the Cheraw Gazette received one a short time since weighing twelve pounds. Where, where is friend Lark?

NOTE.—We will with much pleasure puff some good peaches, watermelons, or any other reasonable fruits.

An omission was made in the proceedings of the Rail Road Meeting of yesterday last. The delegation from Chester composed part of the committee of twenty-one to prepare business for the meeting the following are the names: Tilton Ingram, Daniel G. Stinson, Jas. A. H. Gaston, W. A. White, J. B. Magill, Henry Moffitt, and Jesse Clifton, Jr.

The Rail Road.

Our brother of the Camden Journal has surely mistaken the character of the Lancaster people. When some years ago, it was proposed to run the Charlotte Road by way of Camden and Lancaster, our people boldly and fearlessly subscribed liberally to the enterprise. They did not look at the consequences which would result to the village, but they considered the advantages from the Rail Road in a general manner, and as a public benefit.

Does the Warrenton suppose that where a slight probability of increased travelling facilities is offered us, we take hold boldly, that none, when the advantage will accrue to us far from having a Rail Road to Chester, we will fold our arms and say, 'Oh, let us build a PLANK ROAD to Camden!' Preposterous! As well might we say 'The Register, of that place, says the first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the contract, and kept sober two or three days afterwards; but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true.'

Now, if the Journal considers it suicidal for the Camden people to favor a Rail Road to Lancaster, we can see no benefit which would result to Lancaster from having a plank road to Camden. In fact, if plank roads encourage travel, it would be the means of inducing those traders who now stop here, to proceed to Camden.

But, Camden, yes, Camden who has been talking and blowing so long about a plank road, to slumber still on, and like the wagoner of fable origin, call upon Hercules for aid, and not make the least effort himself.

Camden does not deserve even a plank road.

We have come to the conclusion that it is decidedly better for Lancaster village to run the road to Chester, and from this fact: In the event that the road was built from Camden, and it was found that the stock did not pay, the stockholders might continue the road to Charlotte, especially if part of the stock was owned by the "big boys" of Camden. This will never be the case to run it from Chester.

Camden may go on talking in her lethargic manner about that plank road, but she may awake one of these days and find she is solitary and alone. We are in earnest in this Rail Road matter, and there are ample means on the proposed route to build the Road; and the citizens of Camden can lay the flattering unction to their souls, that we will build a Rail Road from here to Chester.

For the Abolitionists.

A free negro in this District, who intends removing to Liberia, called on us this morning on some business. Having arranged the business, we inquired of him his reason for leaving our District and State. "Why, sir," said he, "I think I may do better, as we will all be there (Liberia) on a level, an equality; but," he continued, "that is not the case here for those who are slaves get along easier, and fare much better than we do who are free." And in fact, the manner in which he spoke, induced us to believe that if the old man and his children were slaves, he would be contented to remain.

Newspaper Convention.

An article appeared in a late number of the Fairfield Herald, proposing a Convention of the conductors of the Press in this State, to be held in Columbia during the approaching session of the Legislature. We highly approve of the suggestion. The Carolinian, in speaking of the subject, says:

"We in Columbia would prefer another time, as during the session we are more engaged than at any time during the year. But the convenience of the few should not stand in the way of the choice or opportunity of the majority, and we presume the time mentioned would be the most desirable for our country brethren, as many of them doubtless will be here at all events. What say you, fellow laborers? Shall we meet you here on Wednesday, first of December, or any day near to that time? Let the matter be thoroughly and fully understood, for without a hearty co-operation from all concerned, it would be useless to make the attempt—no good would be effected by the meeting."

As it will suit the conductors of the county Press to assemble during the session of the Legislature, as we presume a great many will be there any way, and at the same time, as the proposed time subjects the Columbia brethren to some inconvenience, we would suggest that it be left to our Columbia friends to appoint the day—let it be during the session. We presume a day during the first week of the session would suit the country gentlemen better, as we go down there with an anxiety to see the plant—and we do see him sometimes?

The Presidency.

Through the politeness of the Hon. J. L. Orr, we have received a little pamphlet he had. "A brief chapter in the life of Gen. Franklin Pierce."

The design of distributing this pamphlet in the South is no doubt to aid and promote the election of General Pierce to the Presidency.

The pamphlet is a little tract which appeared in the National Era, an Abolition Journal June 18, and its publication in the Era was for the purpose of showing how very much opposed Gen. Pierce was to considering the question as to the propriety of discussing abolition positions. Therefore the writer was some trouble to bring all he could against the Democratic nominee to place him in the worst light to be held in the North.

Pierce's Southern friends we presume, find the pamphlet equally useful to them to distribute in the South. We doubt if his Northern friends distribute any north of Mason and Dixon's line.

We are young in politics, and do not profess to be as well posted upon the matters as some of our brethren of the quill, and if we had on our table before us a publication intended as a defence of Gen. Scott, there is no doubt but after perusing both, without investigating the subject fully, we would find one as worthy of our support as the other, and one equally as culpable as the other. We would lose confidence in ourselves, if in making a few remarks relative to the political position we conceive General Pierce holds, we should say ought to lower him in the eyes of his admirers and adherents, merely from a desire to make our first declaration good. No, if we could be convinced of the honesty of Gen. Pierce on the slavery question, no one would acknowledge it sooner than we would; still, we have cause to believe our assertion even in Pierce's case to be verified, that it is best to place no reliance on Northern men's assumptions to defend Southern Institutions. A nation's highest gift, and that nation this proud Republican country, proud of her republicanism, possesses an attraction, an infatuation, which will poison the minds of nine-tenths of the men of America. The assertion that Gen. Pierce was no aspirant after political fame, we do not credit. Why say he left the U. S. Senate preferring a life of retirement? Gen. Pierce remained in Washington city as long as his wife's health would permit, but when finding that a protracted stay there would be attended with the most disastrous and fatal consequences to the wife of his bosom, he resigned his situation and returned to Concord.

In this pamphlet, the cases are frequent where Gen. Pierce, from 1833, while a member of the House, as well as of the Senate, voted to lay abolition petitions on the table. On all these occasions, we find many Southern men opposing Pierce, and frequently Northern men opposing him. Can we with certainty say Gen. Pierce was actuated by good feelings to the South? How know we but a fear of his dissolution of his Union, or some kindred measure, may have instigated him to this course. We copy an extract from the pamphlet, which bears us out in this opinion:

February 6, 1837, Mr. Adams rose, and said that he held in his hand a paper, on which, before it was presented, he desired to have the decision of the Speaker. It was a petition from twenty-two persons declaring themselves to be slaves. He wished to know whether the Speaker considered such a petition as coming within the rules of the House.

The reader of the debates in Congress, when Mr. Adams was struggling against fearful odds for the maintenance of the right of petition, will recollect what then took place. The House was shaken as with a tempest. Although Mr. Adams had not presented the petition, retaining it in his possession, declining even to send it to the Speaker's chair till he had obtained the decision of the Speaker as to whether, if presented, it would come within the rule, the Slaveholding members, blinded by their indignation, gave way to excesses of passion, and introduced one resolution after another, with a view to inflict punishment on the venerable man for an act he had not committed. Several days were spent in this insensate attempt to crush the defender of the right of petition, and it was with extreme difficulty he obtained the floor to correct the gross

misrepresentations of his adversaries and vindicate his conduct.

At last, they agreed to urge the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Patton of Virginia:

"Resolved, That any member who shall hereafter present to the House any petition from the slaves of this Union, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the Southern States, and unfriendly to the Union."

"That the Hon. John Quincy Adams having solemnly disclaimed all design of doing anything disrespectful to the House, in the inquiry he made of the Speaker as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not hereafter to present the petition to the House, being of opinion that it ought not to be presented; therefore all further proceedings in regard to his conduct do now cease."

It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but Mr. Adams and his friends keenly felt that, after all the vindictive assaults upon him, without opportunity having been allowed him for defence, this would be a disposition of the subject highly unjust. They voted against the motion, as did the Southern members, who were anxious to have an expression of opinion on the transaction; the motion failed—but Mr. Pierce did not vote at all. He would not vote to give Mr. Adams a chance to be heard; he would not vote against any of his Southern friends.

February 9, the subject being still under discussion, the motion to get rid of the subject by laying it on the table was again made, and with a similar result—Mr. Pierce still declining to vote.

The question was then taken on the first of Mr. Patton's resolutions, and decided in the negative—yeas 92, nays 105. Mr. Pierce not voting. The second resolution was also lost—yeas 21, nays 137—Mr. Pierce still not voting.

Now, if Gen. Pierce were actuated in his course by a desire to see justice done to the South, why did he refuse to vote on these resolutions? Can we with a certainty say that his conduct was not prompted to carry the favor of the PEOPLE? If we are not mistaken, the Democratic party in 1836, looked upon Martin Van Buren as sound on the slavery question—South Carolina voting for him—and who is now more opposed to us than Van Buren? And yet we find Van Buren the staunch friend and supporter of Pierce. The Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says, "Many have their doubts as to the sincerity of Mr. Pierce's great question of slavery."

We refer to what we have before said, that we place no confidence in Southern men professing Southern Principles. We tried Van Buren, and why experiment more? We would rather see South Carolina throw away her vote than to vote for Pierce.

No doubt we are on the unpopular side, when we say that South Carolina should have been represented in the Baltimore Democratic nominating Convention, we can see more rightly reason why the people generally should be opposed to such a measure—South Carolina indignantly frowns upon all attempts to vote in the nominating Convention, but is willing to cast her vote for the nominee, because he is a Democrat.

Why, what reason exists that we should vote for Pierce? What has he done? Because on a few occasions he united his vote with others to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, does that remove all other well-founded prejudices? Gen. Pierce declared he was opposed to slavery, he declared it was a moral evil, that slavery is contrary to the Constitution, and a moral blot upon the character of a nation. The Southern Standard pretends to deny that Gen. P. made such assertions in his Concord speech, but we require stronger proof to convince us that he did not. Let Pierce come out as the fearless defender of our institutions, as his Southern friends would have us believe, and deny these charges. This, in our humble opinion, he should do.

It is useless to say any thing of Scott, we place no confidence in him, and believe, even if he were sound on the slavery question, that he is incapable for a high duties of President. He would be completely ruled by Seward & Co., and his election would show to the whole world what a retrograde movement this great Republic has made.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Southern Cultivator, The Farmer & Planter, and the Soil of the South, for August, have been received. These agricultural periodicals should be supported by the Southern people. The former is published at Augusta, Ga., the F. & P. at Pendleton, in this State, and the latter at Columbus, Ga.

THE DAW DRO.—This is the title of a very neatly gotten-up monthly journal, devoted to the cause of the Cadets of Temperance—published at Wadesboro, N. C.

Will Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. have the kindness to send us the June Number of Blackwood's Magazine?

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—"A Camp-meeting of the Methodists has been," says the Columbia South Carolinian, "in progress for the past week, about ten miles above Columbia, and we learn that its result has been about forty converts. Some twenty of those professing religion have joined the church. An interesting missionary meeting was held on the camp ground, and a handsome amount was contributed to that cause. The meeting closed on Wednesday morning last."

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A company has been incorporated in Savannah for the purpose of establishing a Medical College in that city, to be known as the "Savannah Medical Institution."

[FOR THE LEDGER.]

Mr. Editor:—I have seen an article in the Ledger signed, "Many Voters," calling upon the several candidates for the Legislature, for an expression of opinion on several important questions. So far as regards myself, I have no disposition to gratify the vain curiosity; but any subject or policy in which the interest of the people is involved, I am willing and ready, at all times, to respond, and will proceed to notice the several subjects brought to view in as brief a manner as I am capable.

1st. With regard to the Presidential Election, I do not regard Gen. Pierce or Gen. Scott as men who should be the choice of the South, as I conceive they will not take that deep interest in support of Southern Institutions, or defend the right of slavery any further than to secure Southern influence, but should I be so honored with the privilege of casting my vote for the people of Lancaster District, it will be in favor of Gen. Pierce, as he is the Democratic nominee, and I prefer the administration of the government to be in the hands of the Democrats; but should any circumstance occur to satisfy my mind that Gen. Pierce is an Abolitionist or a Free Soiler, I would prefer giving a blank vote; provided there would be no chance for a Southerner who might be available—as to Gen. Scott, he was put upon the Whig platform by the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, and I think he would be proscriptive in his measures.

2d. As respects the Free School System, I will simply refer to the resolution I offered in the Legislature last session, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to report a Bill at the earliest period practicable, to change the mode of distributing the free school fund, according to white population, instead of the present mode; and that the funds be increased to fifty thousand dollars.—Journal, page 23.

This resolution passed with this proviso, "that the Committee deem such Bill expedient." The report of the Committee was that they deemed it inexpedient at this time. I did not object to the report, because some of the committee and several members of the House pledged themselves, if they should be permitted to return, they would go for a Bill to accomplish the desired object. I would prefer the distribution of the funds according to the number of beneficiaries, but I entertain some fears upon that plan—there has been no material change in my mind upon this subject.

And 3d, as regards the Bank question, I deem it unnecessary for me to say much, as it is well known that I am in favor of re-chartering the Bank of the State; but inasmuch as the people of Lancaster District have confided in me as their humble servant, I feel it my duty to let them know that it is my opinion if the Bank is not re-chartered at the next session of the Legislature, it is doubtful if it ever will be, notwithstanding the present charter does not expire before 1856. There are a very respectable portion of the people of this State who are opposed to the connection of the Bank with the government; consequently we may reasonably suppose they will use their influence against it; and to apprise you, my fellow citizens, of the present position of the Bank, I will refer you to what occurred in the Legislature last winter: there was a Bill before the House to re-charter the Bank of the State, which was voted down, there was also a bill to re-charter three company banks, which expire in December and January next, the friends of the State Bank made an effort to attach it to the bill which provided for the re-chartering of the Company Banks, but rather than re-charter the Bank of the State, they voted against their own bill, consequently involving the re-chartering of those Company Banks, which shows there is strong opposition to the Bank of the State. My position was not to vote for any Company Bank until the State Bank is re-chartered.

With these remarks I hope it will be satisfactory to "Many Voters," at least to let them know where I am, in this giving a summary view of my opinion of the questions they have propounded.

I am, yours, with respect,

P. T. HAMMOND.

Aaron Burr.

The mere fact that the Legislature of South Carolina voted for Aaron Burr for the Presidency, in preference to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, one of her own illustrious sons, is a most startling one, and should arouse our people from any self-security in reference to the power now lodged in the Legislature. The fact is historical, and cannot be denied. Even admit that there is only a bare possibility that a vote so utterly abhorrent to the feelings and opinions of posterity may be cast again, still, the possibility of such an event should, of itself, be sufficient to rouse our people to a full consciousness of their true situation, and constrain them to guard most anxiously against its recurrence. Is there a South Carolinian